## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1. A transgenic mouse comprising a somatic cell, comprising:
- (a) in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
- (b) at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site; and
- (c) a recombinase functionally expressed by the cell, and which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes;

wherein recombinase-promoted somatic mitotic recombination between the target sites yields alternative pairs of X- or Z-segregated progeny cells,

wherein the X-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome, and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a second progeny cell comprising the second chromosome, and a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker, and

wherein the Z-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome and the second chromosome, and a second progeny cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker,

wherein the first X-segregated progeny cell produces a first marker-specific signal, the second X-segregated progeny cell produces a second marker-specific signal, the first Z-segregated progeny cell produces neither a first nor second marker-specific signal, and the second Z-segregated progeny cell produces both a first and a second marker specific-signal.

2. The mouse of claim 1, wherein the recombinase and target site are selected from the group consisting of Cre/loxP and FLP/frt.

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- 3. The mouse of claim 1, wherein the first and second markers are fluorescent proteins selected from the group consisting of GFP and RFP.
- 4. The mouse of claim 2, wherein the recombinase and target site are Cre/loxP, and first and second markers are GFP and RFP.

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- 5. The mouse of claim 1, wherein the first and second markers are transcriptional regulators, such as Gal4.
- 6. The mouse of claim 1, wherein functional expression of the recombinase is restricted by a cell-type specific promoter.
  - 7. The mouse of claim 1, wherein functional expression of the recombinase is temporally restricted by administration of a drug selected from the group consisting of tamoxifen and doxycycline.
  - 8. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 1, the method comprising the steps of:
  - (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
  - (b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic mitotic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields alternative pairs of X- or Z-segregated progeny cells,

wherein the X-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome, and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a second progeny cell comprising the second chromosome, and a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker, and

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wherein the Z-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome and the second chromosome, and a second progeny cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker,

wherein the first X-segregated progeny cell produces a first marker-specific signal, the second X-segregated progeny cell produces a second marker-specific signal, the first Z-segregated progeny cell produces neither a first nor second marker-specific signal, and the second Z-segregated progeny cell produces both a first and a second marker specific-signal.

- 9. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 2, the method comprising the steps of:
- (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
- (b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic mitotic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields alternative pairs of X- or Z-segregated

progeny cells,

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wherein the X-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome, and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a second progeny cell comprising the second chromosome, and a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker, and

wherein the Z-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome and the second chromosome, and a second progeny cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker,

wherein the first X-segregated progeny cell produces a first marker-specific signal, the second X-segregated progeny cell produces a second marker-specific signal, the first Z-segregated progeny cell produces neither a first nor second marker-specific signal, and the second Z-segregated progeny cell produces both a first and a second marker specific-signal.

- 10. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 3, the method comprising the steps of:
- (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
- (b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic mitotic recombination between the

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target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields alternative pairs of X- or Z-segregated progeny cells,

wherein the X-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome, and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a second progeny cell comprising the second chromosome, and a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker, and

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wherein the Z-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome and the second chromosome, and a second progeny cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker,

wherein the first X-segregated progeny cell produces a first marker-specific signal, the second X-segregated progeny cell produces a second marker-specific signal, the first Z-segregated progeny cell produces neither a first nor second marker-specific signal, and the second Z-segregated progeny cell produces both a first and a second marker specific-signal.

- 11. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 4, the method comprising the steps of:
- (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
- (b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the

pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic mitotic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields alternative pairs of X- or Z-segregated progeny cells,

wherein the X-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome, and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a second progeny cell comprising the second chromosome, and a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker, and

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wherein the Z-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome and the second chromosome, and a second progeny cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker,

wherein the first X-segregated progeny cell produces a first marker-specific signal, the second X-segregated progeny cell produces a second marker-specific signal, the first Z-segregated progeny cell produces neither a first nor second marker-specific signal, and the second Z-segregated progeny cell produces both a first and a second marker specific-signal.

- 12. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 5, the method comprising the steps of:
- (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
- (b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

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(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic mitotic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields alternative pairs of X- or Z-segregated progeny cells,

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wherein the X-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome, and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a second progeny cell comprising the second chromosome, and a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker, and

wherein the Z-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome and the second chromosome, and a second progeny cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker,

wherein the first X-segregated progeny cell produces a first marker-specific signal, the second X-segregated progeny cell produces a second marker-specific signal, the first Z-segregated progeny cell produces neither a first nor second marker-specific signal, and the second Z-segregated progeny cell produces both a first and a second marker specific-signal.

- 13. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 6, the method comprising the steps of:
- (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
- (b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the

target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

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(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic mitotic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields alternative pairs of X- or Z-segregated progeny cells,

wherein the X-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome, and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a second progeny cell comprising the second chromosome, and a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker, and

wherein the Z-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome and the second chromosome, and a second progeny cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker.

wherein the first X-segregated progeny cell produces a first marker-specific signal, the second X-segregated progeny cell produces a second marker-specific signal, the first Z-segregated progeny cell produces neither a first nor second marker-specific signal, and the second Z-segregated progeny cell produces both a first and a second marker specific-signal.

- 14. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 7, the method comprising the steps of:
- (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
- (b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic mitotic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields alternative pairs of X- or Z-segregated progeny cells,

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wherein the X-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome, and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a second progeny cell comprising the second chromosome, and a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker, and

wherein the Z-segregated progeny cells comprise a first progeny cell comprising the first chromosome and the second chromosome, and a second progeny cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker,

wherein the first X-segregated progeny cell produces a first marker-specific signal, the second X-segregated progeny cell produces a second marker-specific signal, the first Z-segregated progeny cell produces neither a first nor second marker-specific signal, and the second Z-segregated progeny cell produces both a first and a second marker specific-signal.

- 15. The method of claim 8, wherein the pluripotent cell is an ES cell.
- 16. The method of claim 8, wherein the pluripotent cell is an egg cell.
- 17. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 1, the method comprising the steps of:
- (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by

a recombinase target site;

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(b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields a recombined cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker,

wherein the recombined cell produces both a first and a second marker specificsignal.

- 18. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 2, the method comprising the steps of:
- (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
- (b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields a recombined cell comprising a recombined

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variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the Nand C-terminal portions of the second marker,

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wherein the recombined cell produces both a first and a second marker specificsignal.

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19. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 3, the method comprising the steps of:

polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;

(a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a

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(b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a Cterminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

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(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields a recombined cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the Nand C-terminal portions of the second marker,

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wherein the recombined cell produces both a first and a second marker specificsignal.

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- 20. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 4, the method comprising the steps of:
  - (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a

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polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;

(b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields a recombined cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker.

wherein the recombined cell produces both a first and a second marker specific-signal.

- 21. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 5, the method comprising the steps of:
- (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
- (b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the

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pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields a recombined cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker,

wherein the recombined cell produces both a first and a second marker specificsignal.

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- 22. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse according to claim 6, the method comprising the steps of:
  - (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
  - (b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields a recombined cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker,

wherein the recombined cell produces both a first and a second marker specificsignal.

23. A method to generate and mark chromosome recombination in somatic cells in a mouse

according to claim 7, the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) introducing in a first chromosome of a chromosome pair of a pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of a first marker and a C-terminal portion of a second marker separated by a recombinase target site;
- (b) introducing at a homologous location of a second chromosome of the chromosome pair of the pluripotent cell, a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operably linked to a chimeric sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of the second marker and a C-terminal portion of the first marker separated by a recombinase target site,

wherein the cell encodes a recombinase which promotes recombination between the target sites of the first and second chromosomes; and

(c) growing the cell to obtain a mouse comprising differentiated progeny cells of the pluripotent cell, wherein recombinase-promoted somatic recombination between the target sites in a differentiated progeny cell yields a recombined cell comprising a recombined variant of the first chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the first marker; and a recombined variant of the second chromosome comprising the promoter operably linked to a sequence encoding the N- and C-terminal portions of the second marker,

wherein the recombined cell produces both a first and a second marker specificsignal.

- 24. The method of claim 17, wherein the pluripotent cell is an ES cell.
- 25. The method of claim 17, wherein the pluripotent cell is an egg cell.

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